examination with reference to factors like level of performance, safety, reliability and maintainability and capacity lo carry 40, 000 to 80, 000 passenger trips per hour per direction, it is not possible to react to the proposal.

The initial reaction of the Ministry of Railways is, however, that the system does not seem to have the potential of being developed into a Mass Raid Transit System to meet the level of traffic projected for Delhi.

Improvement of Railway Stations in the country

2062. SHRI MENTAY FADAMANA-BHAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have conducted any survey regarding the condition of Railway stations in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) whether there is ar. y plan to impiove Railway stations in the country; and

(c) if so, the stations selected in Andhra Pradesh for the purpose?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI AIAY SINGH): (a) and (b) A survey was conducted on all Indian Railways in the year 1987 to identify stations which were deficient in respect of basic passenger amenities. An action plan was formulated to wipe out these deficiencies by end of 1990-91.

(c) 454 stations in Andhra Pradesh were identified for improvemjat under this scheme.

Study regarding load carried by Indian Labour

2063. SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study has been undertaken regarding load carried by an Indian Labour, male and female, as compared to those in other developed as well as developifg countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that an Indian Labour carries as much as 135 kg. load as against the recommended maximum limit of 55 kg.; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and the remedial measures proposed to oe taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PAS-WAN): (a) to (c) According to an HO report, entitled "Maximum weights in load lifting and carrying", a comparative study has been made of maximum load that a worker is allowed to lift and carry. Wide variations have been revealed in 61 developed and developing countries. Ai item from an issue of "ILO Information" giving the main findings of the report is attached. *(See* below)

(d) The Model Rules framed under the Factories Act, 1948 already provide that the maximum weight to be lifted or carried by an adult male worker should not exceed 55 Kgs. However, it has net been possible to lay down such limits specially in the unorganised sector because of practical difficulties.

A weighty issue for workers

How much weight can an adult worker carry? A lot depends on the physical con dition of the person—and the country where he or she works.

As an ILO report notes, there are wide variation: * among 61 developed and deve-loping countries in the maximum load that a worker is allowed to lift and carry. It bases its findings on a recent survey that looked into the rules and practice *on* this issue.

Some countries—such as Austria, Canada, Ireland and Sri Lanka—had general provisions concerning health protection. Twelve countries had no regulations at all and a number of others referred to specific occupational tasks. For instance, in India / dock workers have a limit of 100 kilograms while in non-organised sectors it can-reach 115—135 kilograms. Greek meat

*Maximurn weights in load lifting andf carrying, ILO Geneva.